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ABSTRACT

Shifts in college enrollments until 1985 are discussed and attributed to a number of factors, among them: differences between states, birthrate changes, and between-state migration. Only students of traditional college age are considered. Enrollment trends are charted, and statistical data for each state appear in tabular form. (MSE)

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CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT BY 1985

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Cathy Henderson

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CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT BY 1985

Over the last decade, freshman enrollments in institutions of higher education have climbed steadily; this increase is not surprising in view of the rapid expansion of community colleges over the same period, making higher education accessible to much larger numbers of young people. In the next ten years, however, the enrollment of traditional-age (i.e., 18-year-old) freshmen is expected to decline as a result of the decrease in the number of births during the 1960s, compared with the high birth rates of the post-World-War-II era. To estimate state enrollment levels by 1985, three factors related to the enrollment of freshmen must be examined: first, regional shifts in the 18-year-old population; second, the expected enrollment of 18-year-olds at institutions within their home states; and third, the historical migration patterns of students between states.

Population Changes

Currently, almost three-quarters of the nation's full-time college freshmen are 18 years old. During the early 1980s, the pool of these traditional-age freshmen will begin to shrink (Exhibits 1 and 2). By 1985, there will be approximately 3.6 million 18-year-olds in the U.S., 600,000 less than the 1975 figure of 4.2 million. The decline in the number of traditional-age-freshmen, however, will vary by state. Indeed, if general population shifts toward the South and the West continue through the next decade, twelve states will have a larger 18-year-old

population in 1985 than in 1975. The remaining thirty-nine states, however, are expected to have fewer 18-year olds in 1985 (Exhibits 3 and 4).

In-State Participation Rates

States differ considerably both in their high school graduation rates and in the opportunities they offer for postsecondary study. Both these factors--in addition to demographic changes in the pool of 18-year-olds and overall population shifts--affect the proportion of traditional-age freshmen entering institutions in their state of residence.

Two sources from the U.S. Bureau of the Census were used to project the 1975 in-state attendance rates shown in the last column of Exhibit 5. The first was the 1970 decennial census, which shows the participation rates of 18-year-olds as college freshmen on a state-by-state basis; the median rate in 1970 was 26 percent. Although 1970 is the last year that such state-by-state data were available, the second source, the October Current Population survey, shows a national median participation rate of 31 percent and can be used to estimate participation rates on a state-by-state basis.

The actual 1975 participation rate of 18-year-old civilians remaining in state to attend college as freshmen were probably between these two figures. The 1970 median of 26 percent is believed to be too low because (1) it includes noncivilian population, and (2) it is an April figure and consequently includes many high

school seniors who were ineligible at that time for college enrollment. On the other hand, the 1975 national median of 31 percent excludes military personnel, was taken during the month of October (therefore reflecting fall participation rates), and includes 18-year-olds who emigrated outside the state to enroll as well as those who were enrolled within the state. Thus, the 1975 in-state participation rates would fall below this 31 percent median. Therefore, a median rate of 28 percent was selected as a more realistic national average for 1975. The likely range of state-by-state participation was projected to be from 22 to 34 percent, assuming a slight regression toward the median from the 1970 distribution.

Migration Patterns

A third dimension of the issue is the normal migration of students from one state to another to attend college. Historically, states have been divided into net importers and net exporters of freshmen. Several factors have influenced these trends over time. Northeastern institutions generally enroll relatively large proportions of out-of-state students because of the close proximity of states and the high concentration of private institutions which draw a national clientele in this region. The West attracts out-of-state students because of its many low-tuition public institutions.

During the last decade, the community college sector has grown substantially, both in total enrollment and in number of

campuses. The shift of freshmen away from four-year institutions can be explained in large part by the low tuition rates and convenient location of most community colleges. By 1975, one-half of all freshmen were attending public two-year colleges, and most of these freshmen remained within their home state.[1/] The proportion of freshmen traveling to other states to attend college has been relatively stable over the last decade, averaging between 15 and 18 percent.[2/] It is therefore likely that the proportion of traditional-age freshmen migrating to other states rather than attending local institutions will be stable over the 1975-85 period.

Net Impact in 1985

If the national decline in 18-year-olds does not affect all states in the same way, and if certain states have historically served as importers or exporters of freshmen, what will be the net impact of these factors on freshman enrollment levels in 1985? Exhibits 6, 7, and 8 summarize the projected impact over the period 1975-85 on enrollment levels of traditional-age freshmen.

Six states (Group I) are expected to increase their enrollment because they are likely to gain 18-year-old population and because they have in the past served as net importers of freshmen.

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[1] National Center for Educational Statistics.

[2] Ibid.

Although these demographic trends should encourage planners for these states, analysts at the national level have less reason for optimism: These states collectively account for less than 8 percent of the total enrollment.

According to our projections, thirty-three states (Group II) will experience "trade-offs" (that is, between shifts in the pool of 18-year-olds and expected migration patterns) which will not significantly affect total freshman enrollment levels within the state. Over one-half of all freshmen are likely to be attending institutions in this second group of states.

The trade-off between migration patterns and population shifts is also significant to three other states (Groups III and IV). Although Vermont is predicted to experience a decline in the 18-year-old population, the in-migration of students should be more than enough to compensate, and consequently the state should gain enrollment. On the other hand, Iowa and Kentucky--which are also likely to lose 18-year-olds--will probably not attract sufficient numbers of in-migrants to offset the decline

Nine states (Group V), accounting for 28 percent of the total enrollment, are predicted to lose traditional-age freshmen in 1985 due both to loss of population base and to out-migration of students. Many of these states have been net exporters of students for years, but the additional shift of population away from these states will exacerbate their problems.

This analysis has two important implications. First, it is important to note that two-thirds of all freshmen are enrolled

in states (Groups I, II, and III) which are not projected to experience an overall reduction in the number of 18-year-olds by 1985. Second, the interdependence of public and private institutions within a state can help to insure a stable future enrollment. All but seven of the states in Group II are expected to lose 18-year-olds in 1985 compared with their 1975 level.[3/] The in-migration of students is clearly the reason why these states are predicted to have stable enrollments. Yet patterns of immigration into these states are very dissimilar (Exhibit 5 footnotes). In California, the public institutions received 97 percent of out-of-state freshmen, while almost all of the freshmen migrating into Massachusetts attend private institutions. State planning agencies will have to analyze the impact of these migration trends and of population shifts and declines before forecasting retrenchment in either sector. The future of private enrollment is less optimistic than that of total or of public enrollment; 69 percent of the total and 72 percent of the public enrollments are in states which, between 1975 and 1985, are not expected to face significant enrollment declines in traditional-age freshmen, compared with only 58 percent of the private enrollment, (Groups I, II, and III).

Alternatives

Many factors could alter the chances of freshman enrollment

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[3]Excluding Alaska, Hawaii, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico and Washington.

increases or decreases resulting from demographic changes and migration shifts of traditional-age students. First, those states which impose ceilings to limit the total level of enrollment may reverse migration patterns by discouraging out-of-state migration. Second, a reduction in the surcharges leveled by public institutions on students migrating into states could encourage additional in-migration, which would be particularly helpful for those states not expecting to increase their 18-year-old population. Third, certain western states that have historically attracted older as well as traditional-age freshmen may fare better than this examination of 18-year-olds indicates. Nationally 74 percent of all first-time, full-time students in 1975 were 18-year-olds, and 6 percent were 20 years or older. In the West, however, the corresponding figures were 63 and 12 percent, respectively.[4/] States which expect to have a declining population base of 18-year-old students should look to successful models which have expanded their freshman clientele.

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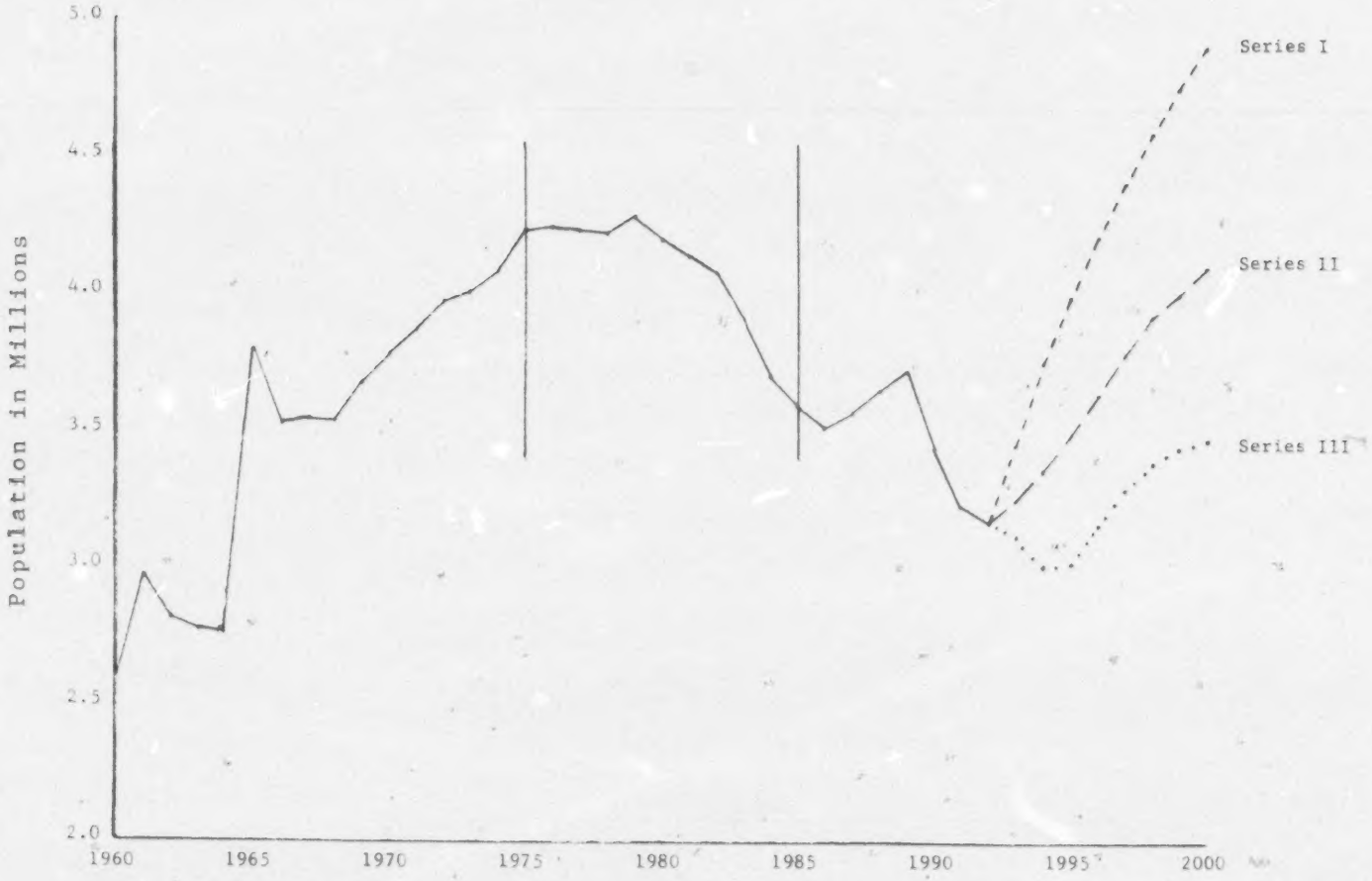
[4]The West comprises Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. These data were taken from The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1975.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1

ESTIMATES OF THE 18-YEAR-OLD POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1960 TO 2000[a]



[a]As of July 1 of each year

Note: Bureau of the Census Series I, II, and III are based on projections of the average number of lifetime births per woman as follows: Series I 2.7, Series II 2.1, and Series III 1.7.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 519 and 601.

Exhibit 2

ESTIMATES OF THE 18-YEAR-OLD POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1960 TO 2000[a]

Year	Population (000)		
1960	2,613		
1961	2,976		
1962	2,816		
1963	2,786		
1964	2,763		
1965	3,804		
1966	3,536		
1967	3,545		
1968	3,529		
1969	3,616		
1970	3,780		
1971	3,875		
1972	3,970		
1973	4,044		
1974	4,093		
1975	4,240		
1976	4,249		
1977	4,239		
1978	4,224		
1979	4,286		
1980	4,206		
1981	4,141		
1982	4,083		
1983	3,914		
1984	3,701		
1985	3,601		
1986	3,520		
1987	3,566		
1988	3,653		
1989	3,728		
1990	3,444		
1991	3,237		
1992	3,174		
	Series I	Series II	Series III
1993	3,449	3,252	3,118
1994	3,750	3,357	3,019
1995	3,998	3,495	3,033
1996	4,218	3,642	3,165
1997	4,416	3,786	3,294
1998	4,596	3,928	3,391
1999	4,758	4,040	3,443
2000	4,907	4,111	3,475

[a]As of July 1 of each year.

Note: Bureau of the Census Series I, II, and III are based on projections of the average number of lifetime births per woman as follows: Series I 2.7, Series II 2.1, and Series III 1.7.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 519 and 601.

Exhibit 1

PROJECTED CHANGES IN THE 18-YEAR-OLD POPULATION, BY STATE: 1975-85

State	Estimated 18-Year-Olds in 1970		Estimated 18-Year-Olds in 1975		Projected 18-Year-Olds in 1985				
	Number	Percent of U.S. Total	Number	Percent of U.S. Total	Change in Percent of U.S. Total: 1975 - 1970	Projected Percent of U.S. Total in 1895	Number	Difference in Number: 1985 - 1975	Percentage Change in Absolute Number
Alabama	62,621	1.7531%	69,960	1.7062%	- .0469%	1.6124%[a]	58,063	- 11,897	-17%
Alaska	5,862	.1641%	9,240	.2254%	.0613%	.3480%	12,531	3,291	+36%
Arizona	31,881	.8925%	42,900	1.0463%	.1538%	1.3539%	48,754	5,854	+14%
Arkansas	32,613	.9130%	37,620	.9175%	.0045%	.9265%	33,363	- 4,257	-11%
California	351,866	9.8505%	412,500	10.0604%	.2099%	10.4802%	377,392	- 35,108	- 8%
Colorado	43,473	1.2170%	54,450	1.3280%	.1110%	1.5500%	55,816	1,366	+ 2%
Connecticut	47,170	1.3205%	56,100	1.3682%	.0477%	1.4636%	52,704	- 3,396	- 6%
Delaware	9,398	.2631%	12,210	.2978%	.0347%	.3672%	13,223	1,013	+ 8%
District of Columbia	15,296	.4282%	14,850	.3622%	- .0660%	.2302%	8,290	- 6,560	-44%
Florida	106,781	2.9893%	144,540	3.5251%	.5358%	4.5967%	165,527	20,987	+14%
Georgia	85,833	2.4029%	98,340	2.3984%	- .0045%	2.3894%	86,042	- 12,298	-12%
Hawaii	14,674	.4108%	20,130	.4909%	.0801%	.6511%	23,446	3,316	+16%
Idaho	12,863	.3601%	16,500	.4024%	.0423%	.4870%	17,537	1,037	+ 6%
Illinois	185,408	5.1905%	207,570	5.0624%	- .1281%	4.8062%	173,071	- 34,499	-17%
Indiana	92,879	2.6002%	103,950	2.5352%	- .0650%	2.4052%	86,611	- 17,339	-17%
Iowa	49,688	1.3910%	53,130	1.2958%	- .0952%	1.1054%	39,805	- 13,325	-25%
Kansas	42,215	1.1818%	46,530	1.1348%	- .0470%	1.0408%	37,479	- 9,051	-19%
Kentucky	61,421	1.7195%	65,670	1.6016%	- .1179%	1.3658%	49,182	- 16,488	-25%
Louisiana	70,295	1.9679%	77,550	1.8913%	- .0766%	1.7381%	62,589	- 14,961	-19%
Maine	17,427	.4879%	20,130	.4909%	.0030%	.4969%	17,893	- 2,237	-11%
Maryland	65,382	1.8304%	81,510	1.9879%	.1575%	2.3029%	82,927	1,417	+ 2%
Massachusetts	100,844	2.8231%	114,180	2.7847%	- .0384%	2.7079%	97,511	- 16,669	-15%
Michigan	157,170	4.4000%	184,470	4.4990%	.0990%	4.6970%	169,139	- 15,331	- 8%
Minnesota	67,246	1.8826%	78,210	1.9074%	.0248%	1.9570%	70,472	- 7,738	-10%
Mississippi	42,977	1.2031%	46,860	1.1428%	- .0603%	1.0222%	36,809	- 10,051	-21%
Missouri	80,410	2.2511%	91,080	2.2213%	- .0298%	2.1617%	77,843	- 13,237	-14%
Montana	12,030	.3368%	14,520	.3541%	.0173%	.3887%	13,997	- 523	- 4%
Nebraska	27,038	.7569%	30,360	.7404%	- .0165%	.7074%	25,473	- 4,887	-16%
Nevada	7,100	.1988%	10,890	.2656%	.0668%	.3992%	14,375	3,485	+32%
New Hampshire	13,259	.3712%	14,850	.3622%	- .0090%	.3442%	12,395	- 2,455	-16%
New Jersey	106,531	2.9823%	123,750	3.0181%	.0358%	3.0897%	111,260	- 12,490	-10%
New Mexico	18,261	.5112%	24,420	.5956%	.0844%	.7644%	27,526	3,106	+13%
New York	292,469	8.1877%	317,130	7.7344%	- .4533%	6.8278%	245,869	- 71,261	-22%
North Carolina	105,389	2.9504%	111,870	2.7284%	- .2220%	2.2844%	82,261	- 29,609	-26%
North Dakota	11,768	.3294%	13,200	.3219%	- .0075%	.3069%	11,051	- 2,149	-16%
Ohio	183,812	5.1458%	211,200	5.1509%	.0051%	5.1611%	185,851	- 25,349	-12%
Oklahoma	45,623	1.2772%	52,140	1.2716%	- .0056%	1.2604%	45,387	- 6,753	-13%
Oregon	36,161	1.0123%	42,570	1.0382%	.0259%	1.0900%	39,251	- 3,319	- 8%
Pennsylvania	193,767	5.4245%	213,840	5.2153%	- .2092%	4.7969%	172,736	- 41,104	-19%
Rhode Island	18,488	.5176%	17,490	.4266%	- .0910%	.2446%	8,808	- 8,682	-50%
South Carolina	55,477	1.5531%	60,390	1.4728%	- .0803%	1.3122%	47,252	- 13,138	-22%
South Dakota	12,663	.3545%	14,520	.3541%	- .0004%	.3533%	12,722	- 1,798	-12%
Tennessee	72,387	2.0265%	78,210	1.9074%	- .1191%	1.6692%	60,108	- 18,102	-23%
Texas	207,137	5.7988%	245,520	5.9879%	.1891%	6.3661%	229,243	- 16,277	- 7%
Utah	21,485	.6015%	27,720	.6761%	.0746%	.8253%	29,719	1,999	+ 7%
Vermont	8,921	.2497%	9,570	.2334%	- .0163%	.2008%	7,231	- 2,339	-24%
Virginia	88,644	2.4816%	105,930	2.5835%	.1019%	2.7873%	100,371	- 5,559	- 5%
Washington	63,289	1.7718%	69,960	1.7062%	- .0656%	1.5750%	56,716	- 13,244	-19%
West Virginia	31,351	.8777%	31,350	.7646%	- .1131%	.5384%	19,388	- 11,962	-38%
Wisconsin	79,597	2.2283%	91,080	2.2213%	- .0070%	2.2073%	79,485	- 11,595	-13%
Wyoming	5,715	.1600%	7,590	.1851%	.0251%	.2353%	8,473	883	+12
Total	3,572,055	99.9998%	4,100,250[b]	99.9996%	-0.0002%	99.9992%	3,600,967	-499,283	-12%

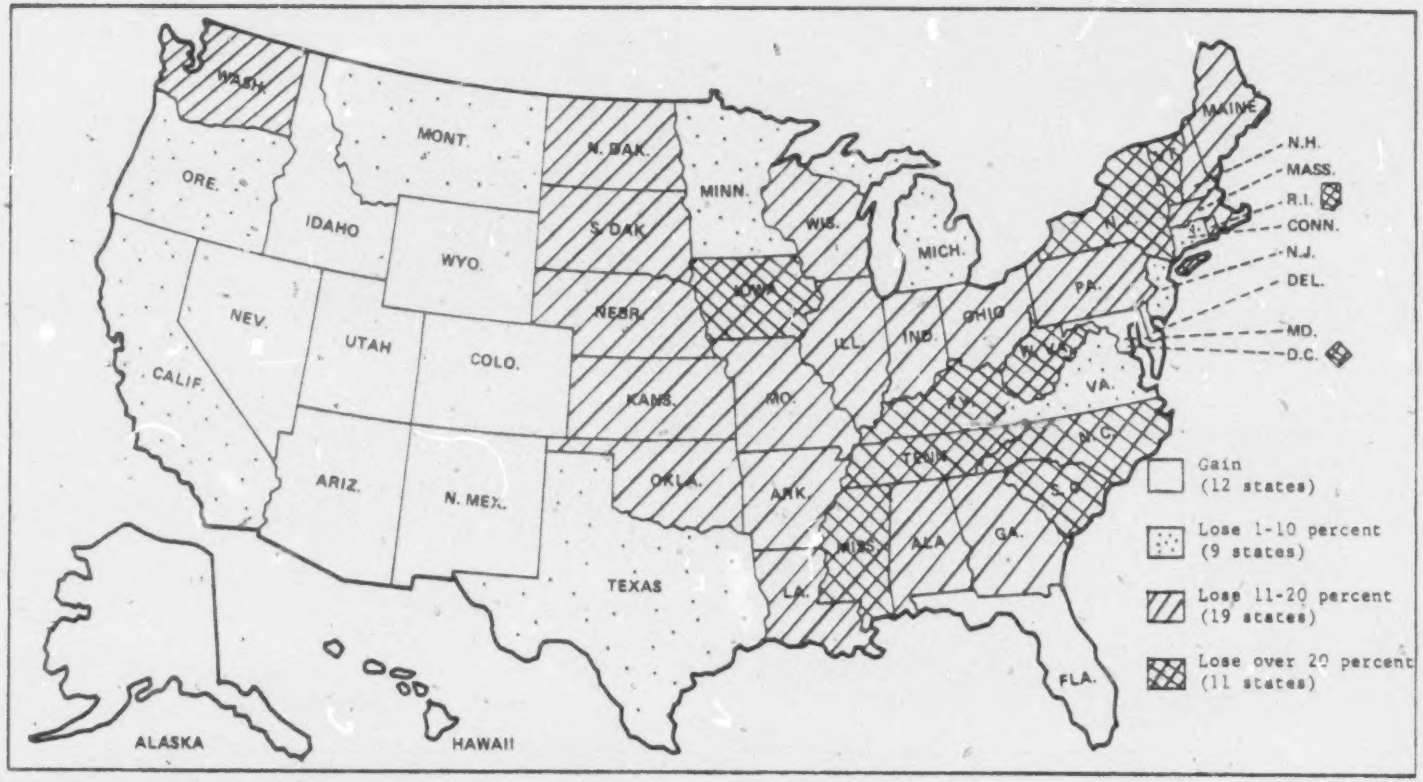
[a]For example, Alabama's share of the total number of 18-year-olds in 1970 was estimated at 1.7531%. By 1975 it had dropped to 1.7062%. This decrease of .0469% is also assumed to take place between 1975-80 and 1980-85. Consequently, the projected share in 1980 would be 1.6593%, and by 1985 1.6124%.

[b]This estimated total for the U.S. including state subtotals is 3% less than the total U.S. figure of 4,240,000 derived from aggregate projections.

Source: Policy Analysis Service, American Council on Education based on U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-25 Series, and National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data from the 1975 Residence and Migration Study.

Exhibit 4

PROJECTED CHANGES IN THE 18-YEAR-OLD POPULATION: 1975-85



Note: These are projected changes in the number of 18-year-olds in the 1985 population compared with the 1975 figure. At the national level, there are expected to be 12 percent fewer 18-year-olds in 1985 than in 1975.

Sources: Policy Analysis Service, American Council on Education based on U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-25 Series.

Exhibit 5

PARTICIPATION OF 18-YEAR-OLDS AS COLLEGE FRESHMEN

State	18-Year-Olds in 1970[a] Number	Number Enrolled as Freshmen Within State	Percent Enrolled as Freshmen Within State	Percent of 18-Year-Olds Projected to Enroll as Freshmen Within State in 1975 and 1985[b]
Alabama	65,734	11,173	17.0%	22%
Alaska	4,871	418	8.6%	22%
Arizona	33,128	8,698	26.3%	29%
Arkansas	34,598	7,143	20.6%	24%
California	355,200	95,054	26.8%	30%
Colorado	44,171	13,783	31.2%	34%
Connecticut	50,670	15,582	30.8%	34%
Delaware	10,297	3,003	29.2%	32%
District of Columbia	14,358	4,384	30.5%	34%
Florida	111,191	25,539	23.0%	26%
Georgia	86,108	16,058	18.6%	22%
Hawaii	13,755	3,665	26.6%	30%
Idaho	14,598	3,696	25.3%	28%
Illinois	195,447	55,026	28.0%	31%
Indiana	98,955	23,589	23.8%	27%
Iowa	55,670	15,102	27.1%	30%
Kansas	44,134	14,644	33.2%	34%
Kentucky	62,611	12,100	19.3%	22%
Louisiana	73,069	14,574	19.9%	23%
Maine	18,261	3,952	21.6%	25%
Maryland	67,882	15,015	22.1%	25%
Massachusetts	105,521	37,083	35.1%	34%
Michigan	171,350	43,398	25.3%	28%
Minnesota	73,436	22,022	30.0%	33%
Mississippi	44,703	9,030	20.2%	23%
Missouri	85,134	21,620	25.4%	28%
Montana	13,509	3,432	25.4%	28%
Nebraska	27,891	7,603	27.3%	30%
Nevada	7,463	1,144	15.3%	22%
New Hampshire	13,531	4,331	32.1%	34%
New Jersey	114,493	28,048	24.5%	28%
New Mexico	19,769	4,241	21.4%	24%
New York	305,221	86,704	28.4%	31%
North Carolina	104,779	19,908	19.0%	22%
North Dakota	12,983	4,831	37.2%	34%
Ohio	199,076	45,278	22.7%	26%
Oklahoma	46,342	10,991	23.7%	27%
Oregon	38,856	10,814	27.8%	31%
Pennsylvania	213,921	61,561	28.8%	32%
Rhode Island	17,648	5,231	29.6%	33%
South Carolina	56,222	9,131	16.2%	22%
South Dakota	13,963	4,165	29.8%	33%
Tennessee	75,785	16,140	21.3%	24%
Texas	211,568	36,869	17.4%	22%
Utah	23,468	7,246	30.9%	34%
Vermont	9,382	3,209	34.2%	34%
Virginia	87,752	16,541	18.8%	22%
Washington	64,496	15,185	23.5%	26%
West Virginia	34,006	8,868	26.1%	29%
Wisconsin	88,032	25,524	29.0%	32%
Wyoming	6,392	1,474	23.1%	26%
Total	3,742,400	933,822	26.0%[c]	28%[c]

[a] As of April

[b] As of October

[c] Median Average

Sources: Policy Analysis Service, American Council on Education based on U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population: 1970, "Detailed Characteristics, Final Report" PC(1)D Series, Table 146 and Current Population Reports, "Social and Economic Characteristics of Students", P-21 annual issues.

Exhibit 6

IMPACT OF PROJECTED POPULATION SHIFTS AND MIGRATION TRENDS OF STUDENTS ON ENROLLMENT OF TRADITIONAL-AGE FRESHMEN: 1975-85

I. Six states are likely to increase the number of 18-year-olds and to serve as net importers of freshman students; this combined effect should increase enrollment.

Arizona[a]
Colorado[a]
Delaware[a]
Florida[b]
Idaho[c]
Utah[c]

Percent of 1975 Enrollment Within Group I		
Total	Public	Private
7.8%	8.0%	5.6%

II. Trade-offs between changes in the projected number of 18-year-olds and migration patterns are not projected to significantly affect freshman enrollment levels in 32 states and the District of Columbia.

Alabama[a]
Alaska[d]
California[a]
District of Columbia[c]
Georgia[c]
Hawaii[d]
Indiana[c]
Kansas[a]
Louisiana[b]
Maine[c]
Maryland[d]
Massachusetts[c]
Michigan[a]
Mississippi[a]
Missouri[c]
Montana[d]
Nebraska[c]
Nevada[d]
New Hampshire[c]
New Mexico[d]
North Carolina[c]
Oklahoma[a]
Oregon[a]
Rhode Island[c]
South Carolina[a]
South Dakota[c]
Tennessee[c]
Texas[a]
Virginia[a]
Washington[d]
West Virginia[a]
Wisconsin[a]
Wyoming[a]

Percent of 1975 Enrollment Within Group II		
Total	Public	Private
61.5%	63.7%	51.9%

III. The decrease in the number of 18-year-olds should be offset by substantial in-migration of freshman students in one state.

Vermont[c]

Percent of 1975 Enrollment Within Group III		
Total	Public	Private
.3%	.2%	.7%

Exhibit 6 (Concl'd)

IV. The decrease in the number of 18-year-olds is not expected to be offset by the in-migration of freshman students in two states.

	Percent of 1975 Enrollment Within Group IV		
	Total	Public	Private
Iowa[c]			
Kentucky[a]	2.3%	2.2%	3.1%

V. Nine states are likely to experience a decrease in the number of 18-year-olds and also to continue to serve as net exporters of freshman students; this combined effect should decrease enrollment.

	Percent of 1975 Enrollment Within Group V		
	Total	Public	Private
Arkansas[d]			
Connecticut[d]			
Illinois[d]			
Minnesota[d]			
New Jersey[d]			
New York[d]	28.4%	25.9%	38.7%
North Dakota[d]			
Ohio[d]			
Pennsylvania[d]			

[a]Most of the freshmen migrating into the state were attending public institutions in 1975.

[b]Freshmen migrating into the state were about evenly split between public and private institutions in 1975.

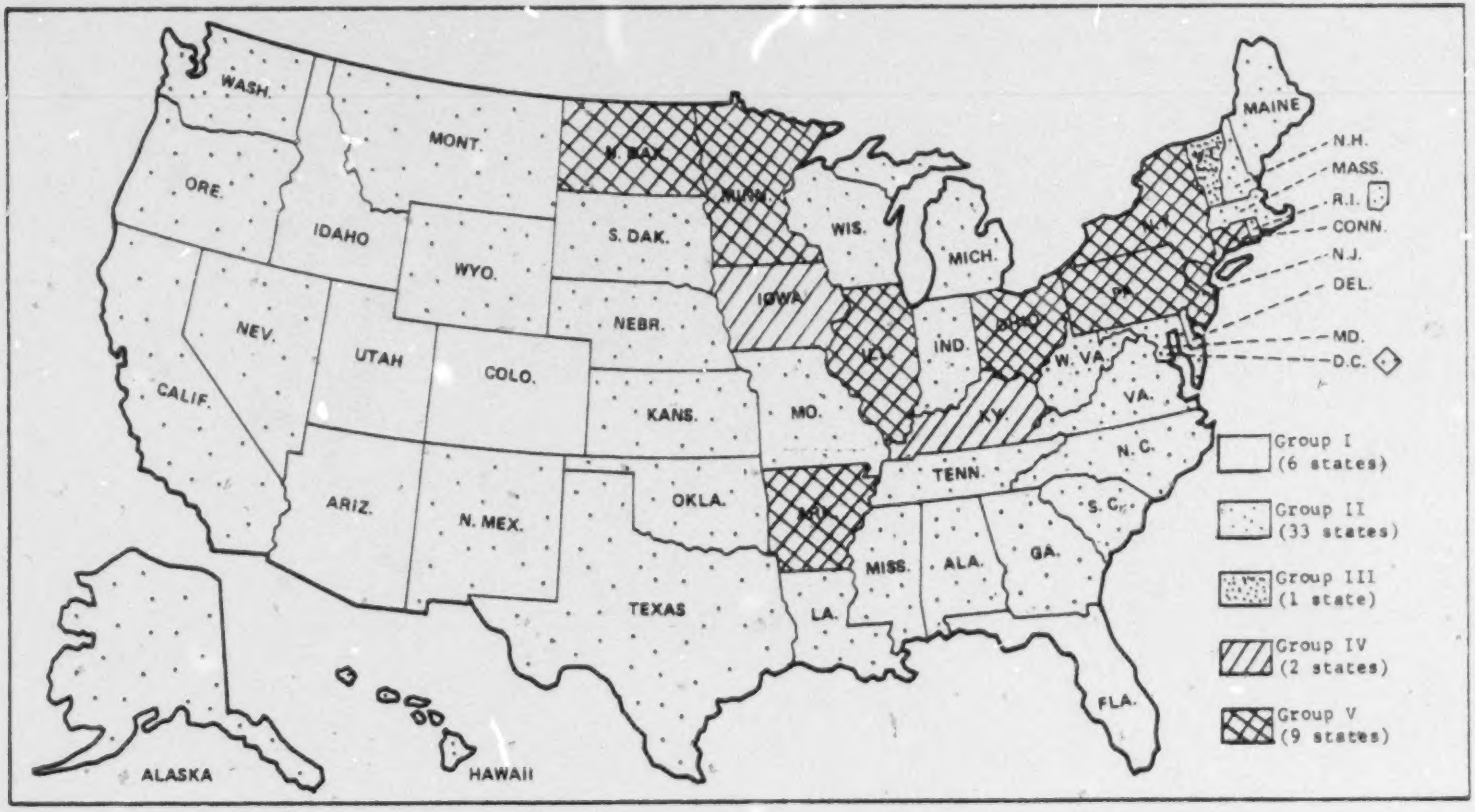
[c]Most of the freshmen migrating into the state were attending private institutions in 1975.

[d]These states have historically served as net exporters of freshman students.

Source: Policy Analysis Service, American Council on Education, 1977.

Exhibit 7

IMPACT OF PROJECTED POPULATION SHIFTS AND MIGRATION TRENDS OF STUDENTS ON ENROLLMENT OF TRADITIONAL-AGE FRESHMEN: 1975 - 1985



Note: See Exhibit 6 for explanation of groups.

Sources: Policy Analysis Service, American Council on Education based on U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, P-21 and P-25 Series, and National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data from the 1975 Residence and Migration Study.

Exhibit 8

IMPACT OF PROJECTED POPULATION SHIFTS AND MIGRATION TRENDS OF STUDENTS ON ENROLLMENT OF TRADITIONAL-AGE FRESHMEN: 1975 - 1985

State	A[a] Percent of 18 Year-Olds Projected to Enroll as Freshmen in 1975 and 1985	B Difference in Number of 18-Year-Olds: 1985 - 1975	C Projected Number of Freshmen in 1985 (A X B)	D[a] Net Migration of Freshmen: 1975 and 1985	E Net Impact of Population and Migration Patterns: 1985 (C + D)	F[b] Freshman Enrollment in 1975	G[c] Net Impact as Percent of 1975 Freshman Enrollment (E ÷ F)
Alabama	22%	- 11,897	- 2,617	2,115	- 502	42,110	- 1.2%
Alaska	22%	3,291	724	- 972	- 248	2,846	- 8.7%
Arizona	29%	5,854	1,698	8,910	10,608	48,210	22.0%
Arkansas	24%	- 4,257	- 1,022	- 700	- 1,722	15,521	- 11.1%
California	30%	- 35,108	-10,532	29,786	19,254	357,887	5.4%
Colorado	34%	1,366	464	4,099	4,563	30,550	14.9%
Connecticut	34%	- 3,396	- 1,155	- 7,563	- 8,718	32,705	- 26.7%
Delaware	32%	1,013	324	666	990	7,067	14.0%
District of Columbia	34%	- 6,560	- 2,230	3,013	783	10,228	7.6%
Florida	26%	20,987	5,457	1,834	7,291	72,095	10.1%
Georgia	22%	- 12,298	- 2,706	526	- 2,180	37,442	- 5.8%
Hawaii	30%	3,316	995	- 486	509	10,096	5.0%
Idaho	28%	1,037	290	1,961	2,251	11,006	20.5%
Illinois	31%	- 34,499	-10,695	- 12,060	- 22,755	140,711	- 16.2%
Indiana	27%	- 17,339	- 4,682	2,075	- 2,607	46,401	- 5.6%
Iowa	30%	- 13,325	- 3,997	1	- 3,996	31,053	- 12.9%
Kansas	34%	- 9,051	- 3,077	1,237	- 1,840	28,322	- 6.5%
Kentucky	22%	- 16,488	- 3,627	993	- 2,634	27,171	- 9.7%
Louisiana	23%	- 14,961	- 3,441	1,199	- 2,242	33,733	- 6.6%
Maine	25%	- 2,237	- 559	365	- 194	10,152	- 1.9%
Maryland	25%	1,417	354	- 2,291	- 1,937	44,640	- 4.3%
Massachusetts	34%	- 16,669	- 5,667	8,046	2,379	87,716	2.7%
Michigan	28%	- 15,331	- 4,293	4,019	- 274	114,609	- .2%
Minnesota	33%	- 7,738	- 2,554	- 5,573	- 8,127	36,417	- 22.3%
Mississippi	23%	- 10,051	- 2,312	193	- 2,119	34,104	- 6.2%
Missouri	28%	- 13,237	- 3,706	316	- 3,390	45,177	- 7.5%
Montana	28%	- 523	- 146	- 425	- 571	7,490	- 7.6%
Nebraska	30%	- 4,887	- 1,466	393	- 1,073	18,409	- 5.8%
Nevada	22%	3,485	767	- 832	- 65	10,443	- .6%
New Hampshire	34%	- 2,455	- 835	1,700	865	10,970	7.9%
New Jersey	28%	- 12,490	- 3,497	- 24,226	- 27,723	65,099	- 42.6%
New Mexico	24%	3,106	745	- 1,383	- 638	9,292	- 6.9%
New York	31%	- 71,261	-22,091	- 13,925	- 36,016	204,882	- 17.6%
North Carolina	22%	- 29,609	- 6,514	6,688	174	72,988	.2%
North Dakota	34%	- 2,149	- 731	- 641	- 1,372	9,083	- 15.1%
Ohio	26%	- 25,349	- 6,591	- 3,690	- 10,281	102,455	- 10.0%
Oklahoma	27%	- 6,753	- 1,823	2,171	348	30,900	1.1%
Oregon	31%	- 3,319	- 1,029	1,525	496	49,978	1.0%
Pennsylvania	32%	- 41,104	-13,153	- 4,515	- 17,668	107,857	- 16.4%
Rhode Island	33%	- 8,687	- 2,865	2,429	- 436	12,143	- 3.6%
South Carolina	22%	- 13,138	- 2,890	1,209	- 1,681	35,859	- 4.7%
South Dakota	33%	- 1,798	- 593	542	- 51	7,736	- .7%
Tennessee	24%	- 18,102	- 4,344	4,398	54	39,453	.1%
Texas	22%	- 16,277	- 3,581	6,065	2,484	139,006	1.8%
Utah	34%	1,999	680	4,005	4,685	20,311	23.1%
Vermont	34%	- 2,339	- 795	2,024	1,229	7,341	16.7%
Virginia	22%	- 5,559	- 1,223	732	- 491	43,491	- 1.1%
Washington	26%	- 13,244	- 3,443	- 391	- 3,834	66,120	- 5.8%
West Virginia	29%	- 11,962	- 3,469	2,096	- 1,373	19,706	- 7.0%
Wisconsin	32%	- 11,595	- 3,710	1,887	- 1,823	70,830	- 2.6%
Wyoming	26%	883	230	14	244	4,447	5.5%
TOTAL	28%	-499,283	-140,933	29,559	-111,374	2,526,453	- 4.4%

[a] A and D: Neither the participation rate of 18 year olds as freshmen nor the normal migration of students enrolling as freshmen is expected to change substantially from 1975 to 1985.

[b] Excluding enrollment in U.S. service schools and in outlying areas.

[c] Column G should be interpreted as a measure of vulnerability to the combined impact of population trends and migration patterns. For example, Arizona is not projected to be as vulnerable as Connecticut to projected changes in enrollment of traditional-age freshmen due to demographic changes.

Sources: Policy Analysis Service, American Council on Education based on U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports P-21 and P-25 Series, and National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data from the 1975 Residence and Migration Study.